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could not, if they so desired, shut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in so short a national career, in the station which they now hold among the civilized States of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government. That very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor Joseph the Second, was among the first to discern this necessary consequence of the American Revolution on the sentiments and opinions of the people of Europe. In a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands in 1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that France, by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections on freedom." This fact, which the sagacity of that monarch perceived at so early a day, is now known and admitted by intelligent Powers all over the world. True, indeed, it is, that the prevalence on the other continent of sentiments favorable to republican liberty, is the result of the re-action of America upon Europe; and the source and centre of this re-action has doubtless been, and now is, in these United States. The that the new Government should appear, in the opinion of the agent, to be firm and stable, that the President proposed stabultess been, and now is, in these United States. The position thus belonging to the United States is a fact as inseparable from their history, their constitutional organization, and their character, as the opposite position of the Powers composing the European alliance is from the history and constitutional organization of the Governments of those Powers. The sovereigns who form that alliance have not unfrequently felt it their right to interfere with the political movements of foreign States; and have, in their manifestoes and declarations, denounced the popular ideas of the age, in terms so comprehensive as of necessity to include the United States, and their forms of government. It is well known that one of the leading principles announced by the allied Sovereigns after the restoration of the Bourbons, is, that all popular or constitutional rights are holden no otherwise than as grants and indulgences from crowned heads. "Useful and necessary changes in legislation and alministration." says the Laybach Circular of May, 1821, "cought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first leaders. He reported to have declared in an address to the Hungarian Dete, in 1820, that "the world had becomes foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was in search of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the Government of the United States, since it is certain that the forman of the United States, since it is certain that that the normal of the Power. He will accordingly feel how becomes foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was in search of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial

was thirty years ago.

The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is ceeded by the oldest and most commercial nations; its mari-time means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word time means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where she has ports, as well as it may be seen, also, in all other quarters of the globe. Life, liberty, property, and all personal rights are amply secured to all citizens, and protected by just and stable laws; and credit, public and private, is as well established as in any Government of Continental Europe. And the country, in all its interests and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate, and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate, and the concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate, and the concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate, and the concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns, partakes most largely in all the imprivate and concerns are concerns. provements and progress which distinguish the age. Certainly the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess adherence to the principles of absolute Governments, if they entertain an ardent affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and happiness, and enabled them in so short a period to bring their country and the hemisphere to which it belongs, to the notice and respectful regard, not to say the admiration, of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the United States have abstained, at all times, from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They cannot, however, fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to these great national struggler, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. The Hungarian people are three or four times as numerous as the inhabitants of these United States were when the American revolution broke out. They possess, in a distinct language and in other respects, important elements of a separate nation ality, which the Anglo-Saxon race in this country did not possess; and if the United States wish success to countries contending for popular constitutions and national independence, it is only because they regard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right, however, to take part in the struggles of foreign Powers in order to promote these ends. It is only in defence of his own Government, and its principles and character, that the undersigned has not expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries, without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely cannot be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

In regard to the recent very important occurrences in the Austrian empire, the undersigned freely admits the difficulty which exists in this country, and is siluded to by Mr. Hulsemann, of obtaining accurate information. But this difficulty is by no means to be ascribed to what Mr. Hulsemann calls—with little justice, as it seems to the undersigned -"the mendacious rumers propagated by the American press." For information on this subject, and others of the same kind, the American press is, of necessity, almost wholly dependant upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been any ary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the Imperial Governary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the Imperial Government, with a view to the suspension of hostilities. This application became the subject of a conference between Prince Schwarzenberg, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stiles. The Prince commended the considerateness and propriety with which Mr. Stiles had acted; and, so far from

The residence of the control of disposition of the control of the had been dispatched to Vienna with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian republic, and

of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the Government of the United States, since it is certain that that Government was established in consequence of a change which did not proceed from thrones, or the permission of crowned heads. But the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the Government of the United States are the graph of the Government of the United States are the Government of the Government of the United States are the Government of heard these denunciations of its fundamental principles with-out remonstrance, or the disturbance of its equanimity. This was thirty years ago. To give this odious name and character to a confidential spend over a region, one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the Austrian empire within the period during which it may be hoped that M. Hulsemann may yet remain in the honorable discharge of his duties to his Government. Its navigation and commerce are hardly exceeded by the oldest and most commercial nations; its mari-Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic,

military and naval.

Mr. Hulsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely Mr. Hulsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States, had not Gen. Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th [28th] of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which apernment, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and the means it has adopted." The undersigned re-asserts to Mr. Hulsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations and agreeable to the usages of civilized States. With respec to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hulsemann must feel the justice of the remark, that these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States cannot admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Ma-jesty. No State, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, Mr. Hulsemann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Gövernment is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hulsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States cannot justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its own agent, to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on dependant upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been any where propagated, that propagation of falsehoods has been most prolific on the European continent, and in countries immediately bordering on the Austrian empire. But, wherever these errors may have originated, they certainly justified the late President in seeking true information through authentic channels. His attention was first particularly drawn to the state of things in Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Vienna. In the war of the American Revolution, while Washington was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustration was first particularly drawn to the state of things in Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Vienna. In the war of the American Revolution, while Washington was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustration here. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777 the war of the American Revolution, while Washington was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustration here. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777 the autumn of 1848 an application was made to this gentleman, on behalf of Mr. Kossuth, formerly Minister of Finance
for the kingdom of Hungary by Imperial appointment, but
at the time the application was made Chief of the Revolutionary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good office of Mr. Stiles with the Lorentia Government.

that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retalistion, and to certain inconveniences which would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the two hemispheres." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hulsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise, and Mr. Hulsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna may a ture alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hulsemann those acts of retaliation which hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise, and Mr. Hulsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna may rest assured that, in the mean time, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may truspire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions is stand upon the broadest principles of civil likerty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of government which meet the demands of the present enliptened age—the President thas perceived with great satisfaction that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian empire, many of these great principles are recognised and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may prosent the same happy effects throughout his Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have doze in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulse.

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States.

The undersigned has the honor to repea to Mr. Hulse The undersigned has the months assurance of his high consideration.

DAN'L WEBSTER.

The reading of the correspondence having been finished—Mr. CASS. Most of that document would have made a capital speech on my motion to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria; and I think it proves that there is a little sympathy between me and the Secretary of State on that subject. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that it be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think the whole of that document mould have been a west award and allowed the senate.

ment would have been a most excellent argument in support of the resolution which I offered as a substitute for that of the Senator from Michigan. Since I have been a member of the Senate I have not heard any thing read which has given me so much satisfaction. It does warm my heart, and it ought, in my opinion, to warm the heart of every American, to lear in my opinion, to warm the heart of every American, to hear such principles avowed by this Government in the face of the world. Nothing would give me more satisfaction than to endorse the whole of it, by agreeing to a motion to print extra copies, for it avows precisely the principles which I hold, that we should sympathize with the efforts made in every corner of the earth for the purpose of establishing free and liberal principles among men; but that while we did it we were carefully and cautiously to abstain from any act of interference with either party in any civil strife. I consider these to be the doctrines of that paper, if I understand it correctly, and I the doctrines of that paper, if I understand it correctly, and I glory in its being the doctrine of the present administration, and of this country.

Sir, nothing would give me more satisfaction than to print

few hundred, nay, sir, a few thousand of that document, to be distributed among the people that I represent; and I hope that when it goes to the Committee on Printing they will report in favor of printing the extra copies, that we may have nem to disseminate among our constituents.

Mr. CASS. I was about to remark that the resolution

the Senator from Kentucky was most excellently worded, but barren and unproductive. If he had proposed to cut off all intercourse with Austria it would have been a practical application of the principle contained in the resolution, and one which the world called for, and which is sufficietly annunced in the paper which has been read to meet all my purposes.

Mr. RUSK. I will move that five thousand extra copi

be printed.

Mr. WALKER. I cannot, for one, deem it necessary t print these extra copies. That is a paper which will go upon the pages of every public journal in the country, and I can see no necessity for printing even five thousand copies for the purpose of disseminating them among our constituents. I think it will be worse than idle to do so. You may get it into the hands of five thousand men among our constituents, but be-fore we can send it to them they will get it through the public journals of the country. I am not opposed to the printing of any extra copies out of any disrespect to the Secretary of State; for every one who knows me, and who judges by my conduct, must be aware of the fact that I entertain for him the most exalted esteem; but my opposition to the motion only for the reasons I have given.

Mr. MANGUM. I will move to amend the motion of the

Senator from Texas by a motion to print ten thousand extra

copies.

Mr. RUSK. I accept of the modification. Mr. RUSK. I accept of the modification.

Mr. MANGUM. It may be very true, as the Senator from Wisconsin has said, that this paper will be printed and go into the public journals; but the correspondence contains principles deserving of perpetual preservation. They are national doctrines, American doctrines, openly and manfully avowed in the eyes of all the world.

Mr. DAWSON. And the rest of mankind.

Mr. MANGUM. Yes, and the rest of mankind. [Laugh-Mr. MANGUM. Yes, and the rest of mankind. [Laughter.] Sir, the document contains language which is always right, and takes the responsibility of maintaining it. Sir, I am in favor of printing ten thousand copies, because they will be printed in a form better calculated to be preserved in the libraries of the country. I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. RUSK. The expense of the publication of the number of copies proposed will be very inconsiderable. I agree in the commendation of the document which has been made by the Senator from North Carolina, but there are many small papers throughout the country which cannot print it; and papers throughout the country which cannot print it; and besides it is a document which will bear reperusal, and I hope will be put into a shape in which it may be preserved.

Mr. WALKERr Is there any proposition to bind

Mr. WALKERr is there any proposition to bind and stitch this document?

The PRESIDENT. There is no such proposition.

Mr. WALKER. Such a proposition will be made no doubt; and I wish to remind the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) that we shall have another printing job, and another binding and stitching job. I do hope that those who are opposed to such jobs will make it manifest on this question. I wish to repeat that I endorse the doctrine of the document, and that I entertain the highest respect for the Sections of State. My opposition to the motion is only to put retary of State. My opposition to the motion is only to p a check, to some extent, on the practice of printing so much

a check, to some extent, on the practice of printing so much.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I suppose there is no one here who will gainsay any position taken by the Secretary of State in that document; but it seems to me that when it avows only principles which have always been avowed by the Government of the United States, and which every citizen of the United States would adopt, that we are making very much more of it than is necessary, by ordering the printing of an extra number of copies. It will probably excite the feeling abroad that this is merely a flag thrown out, and that we are to show upon it our principles and feelings, which every American feels, and no one disputes. I see no reason

knowledge the justice of the insolence of which he has spoach on the part of the Austrian Government.

Mr. MANGUM. No, sir, not at all.

Mr. WALKER. Sir, the American people look on such insolence from either Austria or Russia with contempt. I am opposed to making this so exalted a matter, as though this was the first time the American people had ever heard the

doctrine avowed.

Mr. RUSK. I do not look upon this as a contemptible

sion; and therefore it is that I hope the motion may prevail.

Mr. CLAY. In every thing which relates to our foreign affairs, to our connexion and intercourse with foreign Governments, I think it is important that every branch of the Government should proceed with great caution and great delicacy. Sir, with respect to Hungary, how much seever we may deplore it, and regret her inability to establish her own separate national existence upon a firm and solid basis, her fate is sealed. There is an end to the matter. Our sympathies can no longer be extended, as they were naturally extended to her struggling people. And, as there is an end to the struggle, is it worth while to continue to irritate either Austria or Russia, or any other Power in Europe, upon a subject which is sia, or any other Power in Europe, upon a subject which is past and ended?

Sir, with respect to the general character of the paper which has been read to-day, and its ability, there can be no difference of opinion. It is marked by great ability, as every thing which emanates from that source generally is. But, sir, is there any necessity for a diffusion of this paper among the people of the United States? Who of all of them has ever reproached the Government of the United States for any interest, or sympathy, or solicitude which it exhibited in relation to the affairs of Hungary? Why, then, shall we print these extra copies to be distributed, if they are not wanted by the people of the United States? To a man, they are satisfied with the great principles first laid down by the immortal Father of his Country, and to which there has been a geneal adherence from that day to this.

Sir, any interference, no matter how cautious, how prudent, how legitimate it may be, in the affairs of a great Go dent, how legitimate it may be, in the affairs of a great Government which is engaged in a contest with any of its departments, is one of great delicacy. We have only to reverse the positions in which we are relatively placed to appreciate it. Suppose any one of the States of this Union was in a state of revolt against the General Government, and any European Power should send an agent here for the purpose of obtaining information, even such as that which our agent was sent to Hungary to procure, certainly it would create a great deal of feeling throughout the United States. In judging, then, of the conduct of a foreign Government, either in its associated or individual capacity, we ought, to some extent at least, to place ourselves in their position, and to inquire what we should

expect, being in their position.

While I confess that I most cordially approve of the general states and the states are the states and the states are the s ral tone of reasoning contained in the paper which is the sub-ject of these remarks, there are some things which, perhaps, are to be received with limitation and doubt. It is true that in some sense a communication between the President of the United States and Congress, or either branch of it, is a domesthe document, but the moment it is published, it is transported to every quarter of the globe; and I think if we look into the history of our diplomacy, we shall find unquestionable precedents where foreign Governments have been called to account for acts which were somewhat if not wholly of a domestic observation. character. Even occurrences, as seen in the periodicals of the country, have been the subject of diplomatic action. Sir, does the fact that it is of a domestic character limit its publi-city? It is published throughout the world; if you say any thing of that document which another Government must feel as a reproach to it, is it any consolation to reflect that while the whole world knows what you have said disparagingly of her, the whole world knows that it was a domestic matter?

her, the whole world knows that it was a domestic matter?
Sir, I think there are abundant grounds, and those of sufficient strength to justify the course of our Government, without relying too much upon the topic to which I have referred.
My opinion is, that there is no necessity for printing the great number of copies which has been proposed. Do you propose to distribute these documents among the people of the United States? They do not want them. They have never heard any thing about this correspondence. I had no knowledge as to the motion instructing the Secretary of State to furnish such a communication till I heard it read to-day. The principles contained in that paper are fastened and fixed in the American heart and mind, and the effect of ordering the American heart and mind, and the effect of ordering the printing of an extra number of copies will be only to continue the irritation which may exist between a foreign Government and this, at a time when the origin and cause of the unfortunate irritation has totally ceased by the deplorable result to Hungary which has occurred. Sir, I really do not know how I can take any part in this subject, but I beg gentlemen to recollect that although we may be only asserting principles which are indisputable, we should in such a delicate matter move with caution and circumspection, establishing no principles which may in the future history of the country re-act disadvantageously to us, no principles which shall in any way put the world against us. Why do we want this document published? It is not wanted in America, for every sentiment it contains is felt and cherished in every American heart. Do you want to send it to Austria, to Russia, or to Great Britain? And do you expect to make proselytes there to these great principles, which they know already are our principles? I do not then, upon the ground of giving information to the people of the United States or upon any other ground, see the necessity of publishing an extra number of copies of this document.

M. MANGUM selled for the country the province of the secret of th

Mr. MANGUM called for the yeas and nays on the

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HAMLIN. Is the question now on printing only, or on printing ten thousand extra copies?

The PRESIDENT. It is on printing ten thousand extra

Mr. HAMLIN. Has the correspondence been pe printed?

The PRESIDENT. It has been ordered to be printed,

and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The question being taken by yeas and nays resulted.

The question being taken by yeas and nays resulted:
YEAS—Mesars. Baldwin, Bell, Cass, Clemens, CooperDavis, of Massachusetts, Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Feleh,
Mangum, Rusk, Smith, Soule, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales,
and Winthrop—18.

NAYS—Mesars. Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler,
Clarke, Clay, Davis, of Mississippi, Dodge, of Wisconsin,
Bodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Hamlin, Jones, King, Morton,
Norris, Sebastian, Shields, Turney, Walker, and Whitcomb—21.

Mr. President, I moved this transfer a year or two ago, but without much hope of success then. When I came here first, and was accustomed to learn wisdom from the lips of wise men, I made some movement towards a reform, as I deemed it to be. Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, told me that a member of Congress could never effect any reform in what concerned a Department, unless the Department or the Administration went with him. I have found that out, and have seen it illustrated for thirty years. Now, I find that the Secretary of the Navy, from the State to which Mr. Macon belonged, has recommended this work to be hereafter done by our navy, and under the direction of our naval officers. I am also to see it. It revives my hopes. And, as the Secretary glad to see it. It revives my hopes. And, as the Secretary did not give the reasons which induced him to make that re-commendation, I wish him to have an opportunity of do-

ing so.

The Senator from Michigan wishes to have this matter un-The Senator from Michigan wishes to have this matter under the charge of a scientific board. I will state that the Government which, of all Governments in the world, has had more coast surveyed than any other—I speak of the Government of Great Britain, which, besides surveying the coasts of all its own possessions in the four quarters of the globe, surveys the coasts of all countries with which it has commerce or is at war—has it done by the navy, and by the navy alone—by that branch of the service called "ordnance and hydrography." The surveys there have been pursued by Rear Admiral Beaufort for twenty-one years. For twenty-one years by one man! And if any gentleman will take the trouble to look at the examination which he underwent before a committee of the House of Commons about a year ago, he will see that he understands his work, and that those who interrogated him understood the business also, and that the coast survey in Great Britain is carried on skilfully enough for their thousand ships of war and their twenty thousand merchant

grated by having it intimated before the public and the Congress of the United States that they are incompetent for this work. But it is their business to submit and carry out the policy of the Government, whatever it may be. There will be, however, a time for this whole subject to come up. At present the question is merely on allowing the Secretary of the Name to be subject. Secretary of the Navy to have an opportunity of reporting his reasons for the recommendation which he has made in his an-

Mr. DOWNS. I shall vote against this resolution, be cause I do not want the subject to come up. It has been up here before. It has been debated in extenso. The same arguments were used, though more extensively, before. The Senate deliberately came to a determination on it, and I see no reason why, at this short session, when so much is to be done, and there is so little time to do it in, we should take up that subject, which has been beaten and hammered until it is worn out, and decided long ago. I do not pretend to say which is the best plan to be adopted; whether it would be better to give this work to officers of the navy or officers of the army, or to a commission, as it is now. I do not think that is the question presented. We have adopted a different system. It has been going on for years, and a great deal of the work proposed has been accomplished. The question is not now whether we shall adopt this system or not, or whether the work, which has been in a great degree accomplished, and accomplished not only to the satisfaction of the whole country, I believe, but to the world at large, is the wisest, but and adopt another course. The question is, shall we take this work, which is now going on to the satisfaction of every body, and change the policy altogether. I do not see the ne-cessity for it. The Senate and Congress did not perceive the necessity for it when the question was elaborately argued

But the gentleman says we ought to call on the Secretary of the Navy for his views on the subject. I think if the Secretary of the Navy had any views of importance to comnunicate, it was his duty to do it in his annual report. If he has not done so, it strikes me that it is a pretry strong pre-sumption that he did not think the interests of the country re-quired it, or the honor of his department was so much involved that he felt it necessary to come before Congress and vindi-cate it, and contend that its claims had been neglected in this

matter of the coast survey.

Besides, although I do not pretend to have the information myself to enable me to discuss this matter fully, yet I recol-lect some of the arguments used before, because it was my duty to vote on it. And I recollect one of the grounds why it was urged this work should not be given to the mavy, was, that these surveys were not of a nature to be done entirely by officers of the navy, for a portion of the survey, and a very considerable portion, too, was to be done on land, and officers of the army might therefore feel themselves just as much neglected because it was not given to them as officers of the navy. I therefore can see no necessity for entering upon a new system—discarding the old one and commencing a new. If the work is not well done, if the officers have failed in their duty, let us have an investigation. But I have never heard such a complaint made. On the contrary, I believe the course of the Government has been approved, and the work is going on well. At this very time an important branch of the work is being prosecuted in which my State (Louisiana) is interested. I mean that part of the coast embraced in the delta of the Mississippi. I have no notion myself, and I hope Congress has no idea that this work, which is of so much importance, and which is now going on so well, shall be it was urged this work should not be given to the navy, was, Congress has no idea that this work, which is of so much importance, and which is now going on so well, shall be stopped, and that we shall thrust our hands into this matter, which we have no business to interfere with at this particular time, and interrupt it. I hope, therefore, the resolution will not be adopted. There is no necessity for it. We have no time for it now. There is no reason for it. I know it is not customary to object to an inquiry of this kind, but the gentle-man who proposes it has so clearly indicated his object, that we may just as well come to a conclusion now. When the matter properly comes up on the general appropriation bill, we shall have it debated at length again, and the Senate will come to the same result that they have heretofore. The hon-orable Senator from Missouri, I apprehend, will find himself

Mr. HAMLIN. Within the last twelve weeks, the Senator from Mississippi says. I think it would be much more proper to shape the resolution so as to call for facts, and allow Senators to judge upon those facts. Certain I am, if the resolution is to pass in its present-form, I shall vote for the amendment which has been suggested by the Senator from Mississippi. And if we are to have arguments from the Heads of the Departments, let us have them pro and con. Let us have the argument of the Secretary of the Treasury as well as that of the Secretary of the Navy. But it seems to me that it is a novel proceeding to call upon the head of any Department for an argument in favor of his own views. I am not aware that it has been the course of proceeding; it may be so. I am willing always to vote for any resolution of inquiry, or any resolution that may elicit facts upon which we may act understandingly. But I do not think that it is desirable or expedient to call upon the head of any Department for an argument in any case. And believing, as I do, in the competency of the service as it is at present organized, I shall vote with the Senator from Louisians, (Mr. Downs.) and keep the service as it is, undisturbed. With that view I am disposed to vote against the resolution in its present form, and if it be pressed, to vote for the amendment which the Senator from Mississippi has intimated he will present.

Mr. BADGER. I know nothing of the presentation of this resolution, nor did I know what it contained, until it was read this morning; but it seems to me that gentlemen have not been exactly discussing the question which is presented for the consideration of the Senate. The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, has recommended that a certain change be made in the control of the coast survey. This resolution proposes to ask the Secretary, or to direct the Secretary, to give us his reasons for the proposed change. It seems to me that gentlemen look upon it as a declaration or intimation that the Senate entertain the opini

survey in Great Britain is carried on skilfully enough for their thousand ships of war and their twenty thousand merchant vessels, and all by their own officers.

I am not willing to admit that the British naval officers can do what American naval officers cannot do, or that they cannot do what British naval officers can do. I cannot admit it. The issue is now fairly made up in the public mind in regard to the competency of our naval officers to do this work.

That issue is presented here in the face of the fact that wherever a naval officer is employed on the work, his work is celebrated by the head of the whole coast survey. Why, it was but the other day we read in all the newspapers here of the survey of the coast of California by Lieut. McArthur. He is a naval officer. He has done the work, and the newspapers contain commendation, just and proper commendation, of him by the superintendent of the coast survey. And yet, in the face of this, the American people are to be told that the naval officers cannot do the work, but must be put under a civil superintendent. Notwithstanding the fact that the British navy does this work, the American navy are to stand lateral they are incompetent, I want to see what the Secretary of the Navy may say upon that as well as upon other points. ministrative bodies; that is, that it is possible a change may

I am glad this resolution has been offered. The Navi I am glad this resolution has been offered. The Naval Committee have taken this subject up in the conrise of their appropriate duties, and we never imagined that there was any objection in the world, or any committal to any course of policy, by directing our chairman to write to the Secretary of the Navy for the reasons for a recommendation he may make. I confess, however, that I greatly prefer that such a call should be made by the Senate than by a committee.

This is not a call upon the Secretary of the Navy for an argument, or for a speech. The resolution merely calls for his reasons—for a statement of facts, the exhibition of the case from which he draws the conclusion that the public good will be advanced by our making this change. If he makes out the case, I am willing to vote for the proposed change.

out the case, I am willing to vote for the proposed change. But if he does not make out the case, I shall vote against changing the present system. Until the contrary is proven, I shall presume, and presume strongly, that the present system is right. I shall vote for the resolution of the Senator from Missouri, but that does not commit me to consider the reasons

for the proposed change satisfactory.

Having said thus much, I would merely suggest to the Senator from Missouri that, in order that it may be shown that the Senate makes this call on account of the recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, it would be better to insert after the word "Department" the words, "as recommended in his annual report, accompanying the President's annual message."

Mr. BENTON. I accept that amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I differ with the Senator from North Carolina, who last addressed the Chair, in thinking it better to make such a call by the Senate than by a coming it better to make such a call by the Senate than by a committee. We refer these subjects to committees for the purpose of an examination by them. They are directly in correspondence with the Departments, and it is a much more simple mode of reaching the opinion of the Secretary. He does not necessarily throw all his opinions before the public; and in every respect I think it is altogether preferable to have the call from the committee. Therefore, at the beginning of this debate I referred to the fact that the subject had been referred to a committee and that the subject had been rethis debate I referred to the fact that the subject had been referred to a committee, and that the committee would call for the information which they required. The Secretary who made the report to us, and whom it is proposed to call upon for the reasons of the suggestion made by him, had been in the Department but a short time when the report was made; certainly be had not had time to examine the subject as fully as many on this floor, and I hope from his discretion and candor that upon a further investication be will retain the candor that, upon a further investigation, he will retract the opinion contained in his report, and will acknowledge that the

survey is better under the present organization than it would be if it were transferred to his Department.

The idea thrown out by the Benator from Michigan is much more acceptable to my mind than that of the Senator from Missouri. The proposition to form a board composed of scientific officers of the army and navy, contains many recommandations which a simple transfer of this survey to the Navy Department does not contain; but it contains, also, fatal objections. In the first place, a board thus organized would be composed of rival elements constantly struggling against each other. The board would have no harmony of organization, no harmony of execution. And if it should, it would be when those officers of the army and navy of which it was composed had become swans, and lost all military feeling, and surrendered their commissions. Then you would have a scientific corps—a board—such an organization as now exists. You would disqualify the officers for the service in which they are now acting, and render them mere savans; and, being so, you would have just such a board as you have at present. I think, therefore, the obje-

But the Senator from Missouri tells us that the coast survey of Great Britain is the work of the navy alone; and herefers to the Rear Admiral, whose report and investigation before a committee of Parliament showed such great ability. Now, sir, the coast survey of Great Britain is not comparable to our own, and if the Senstor will go from the report of the committee of Parliament and examine the charts made by the British coast survey and our own, he will see they are ocome to the same result that they have heretofore. The honorable Senator from Missouri, I apprehend, will find himself almost alone in regard to this question, as he did a few years ago. I hope the resolution will be rejected.

Mr. HAMLIN. It seems to me that a wrong issue has been presented to the Senate. I should regret very much indeed if I believed that any Senator entertained the opinion that either the army or navy officers were not fully competent to discharge the several duties devolving upon them by or navy officers, I should have confidence that the service would be ably performed by them. But the service is of that character which seems to render it both proper and necessary